

# 13 Easy Brazilian Cho for Solo Guitar

By Carlos Aln



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#### -Audio Contents-Track # Track # Page # 8 Choro in B minor..... Choro in B flat..... 3 Choro in G...... 8 10 Choro in G minor..... 4 Choro in E minor ...... 10 Choro in A..... 12 Choro in C minor ..... 13 Choro in E.....

Rubens Tubenchlak: Guitar

Flavio Henrique Medeiros: Revision and fingering of score

Recorded at Omega Studio (Niteroi) Engineered by Carlos Castanheira



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#### Introduction

The *choro* is a very important Brazilian instrumental style, originated in Rio de Janeiro during the It is thus a typical *carioca* style (*carioca* means from Rio de Janeiro). Originally, the word "choro to name instrumental groups composed of flute, *cavaquinho* (a kind of Brazilian ukulele) and two gon, several kinds of percussion instruments were included as well). These groups used to play in a society parties in a peculiar syncopated interpretation pieces based on the fashionable dancing styles polkas, mazurkas, waltzes, waltzes and scottisches, all of them imported from Europe. Those rhythm "nationalized" by composers, such as Joaquim Callado, Chiquinha Gonzaga and Ernesto Nazareth, ar and were combined with the African rhythm of the lundu. This mixture resulted in new styles with a Brazilian accent, although their names were initially identical or similar to the original European structure, valsa and xótis).

The great popular success of this new Brazilian way of playing the old rhythms, and its gradual and natur has brought up other rhythmic variants: the Brazilian tango, the maxixe (that has also contributed to of the samba) and, finally, the choro, which became a specific style around 1930.

Besides the aforementioned names, the great choro composers are Sátiro Bilhar, Anacleto de Medei Silva, Pixinguinha, Jacob do Bandolim, Benedito Lacerda, Luis Americano, Zequinha de Abreu, João F K-Ximbinho, among others. Nowadays, it is very common to also consider as choro the related styles polca, the Brazilian tango, the maxixe, the xótis, and even the ternary ones like the mazurca and the

#### The main features of choro are:

- 1. Tempo: usually, the choros are written in medium to fast tempos (from 80 to 120 beats per m
- 2. Time signature: 2/4 (like almost all Brazilian rhythms).
- 3. Form: AA-BB-A-CC-A (i.e., the well-known rondo form, inherited from the European polka). C are always written in related keys (for instance, if part A is in C major, parts B and C could b and A minor, and if part A is in A minor, parts B and C will probably be in C major and A magon and A m
- 4. Melody/Harmony: the melodic lines are almost always based on arpeggios of diatonic triads dominant and diminished seventh chords, scale-like passages, and chromaticism (perhal characteristic choro hallmark).
- 5. Rhythm: this is undoubtedly the greatest difficulty for the beginner. The typical rhythmic figur choro are strongly syncopated, and they are used in several of the possible variations for grou and sixteenth notes, many times with the addition of ties and dots.

As one can easily imagine, it would be very hard for a guitar student to start reading the scores of th choro repertoire, almost all of them with many technical difficulties. It would be much better if he cou some easier pieces – of intermediate level – in order to be presented to the choro language in a more appropriate manner. That is the main goal of this book. It has thirteen studies (in the thirteen most u choro guitar) written in a reduced form (two parts instead of the conventional three), and in the princ variants of the choro: besides choros, there are polcas, maxixes, Brazilian tangos and xótis. The mo

and characteristic rhythmic fi gurations are present in each of the studies as the principal generator of r aiming at the simplification of execution, all studies were composed with only two voices (melody a with no chords (although harmonies are quite evident due to the melodic particularities of choro).

Regarding the interpretation, I think that the companion audio will help a lot.

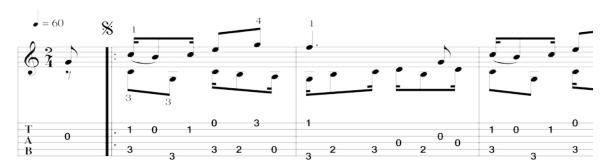
Carlos Almada

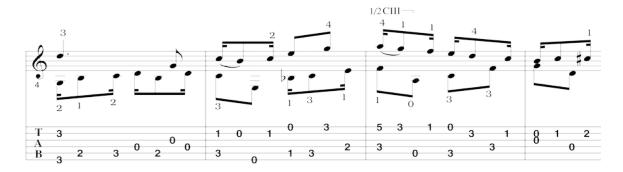
This book is dedicated to my son, Roberto.

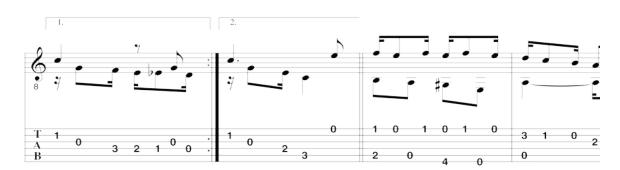


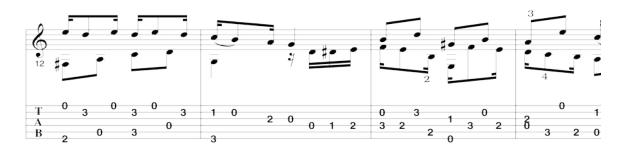


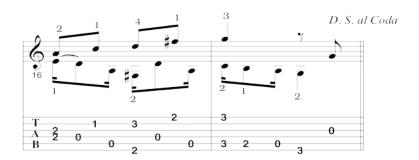
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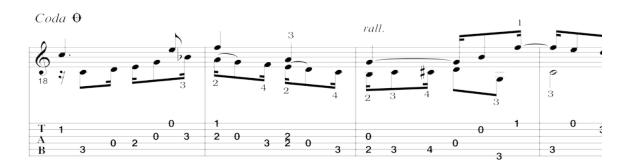


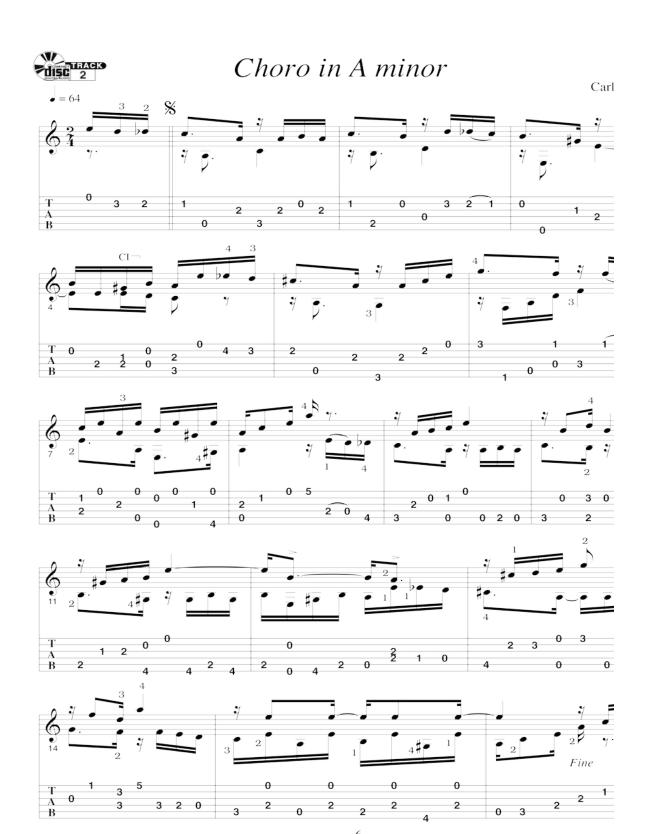


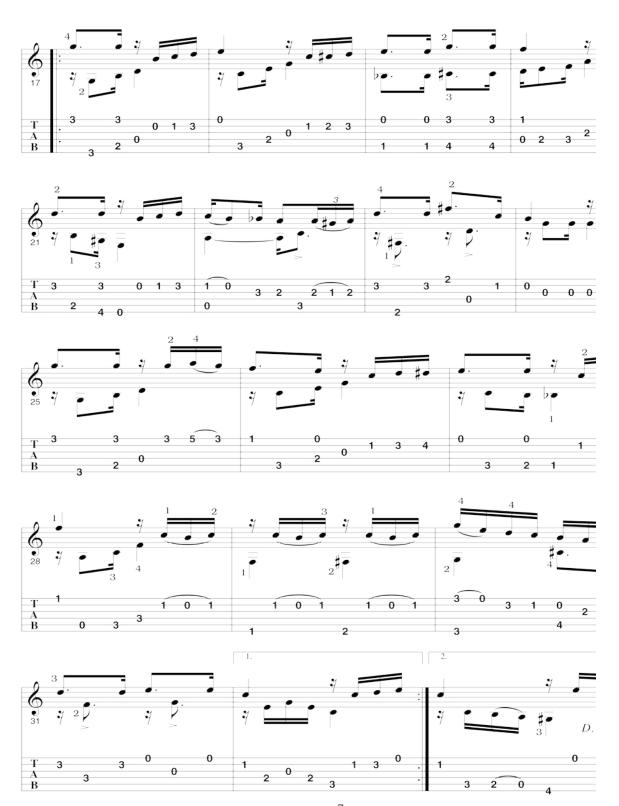








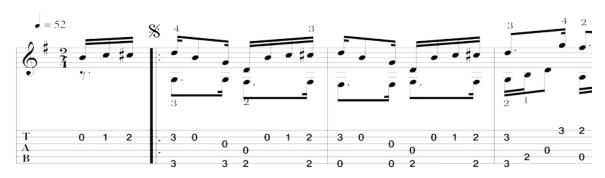


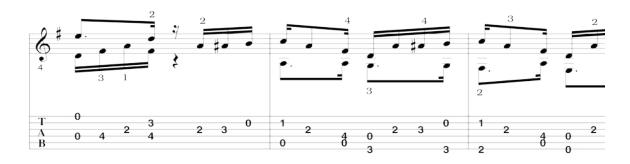


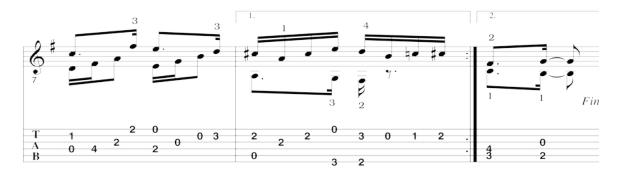


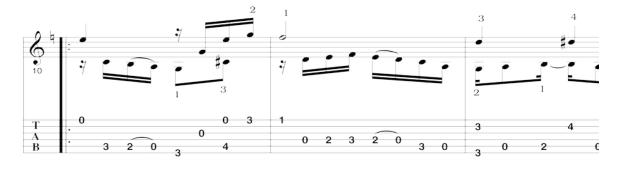
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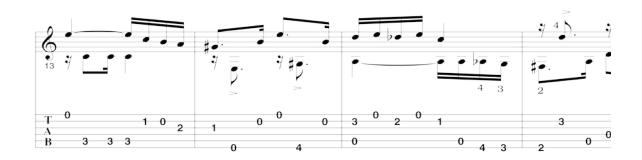
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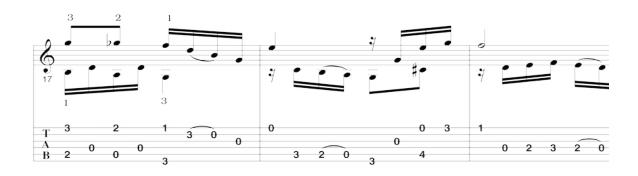


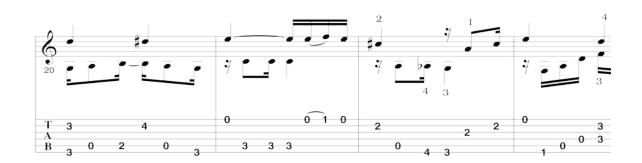


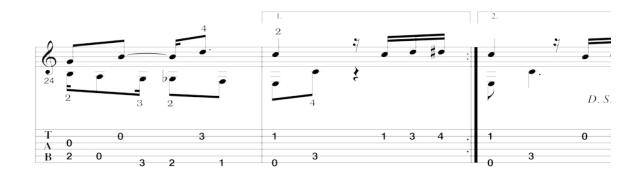






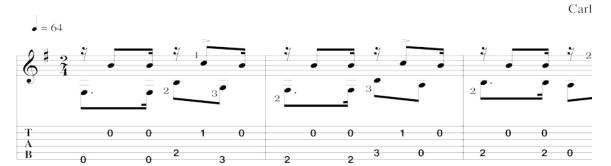


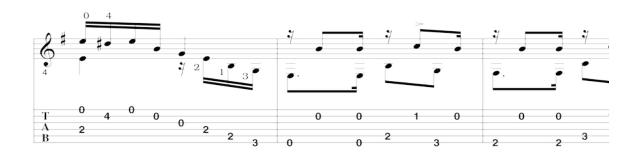


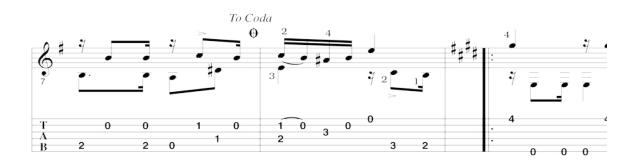


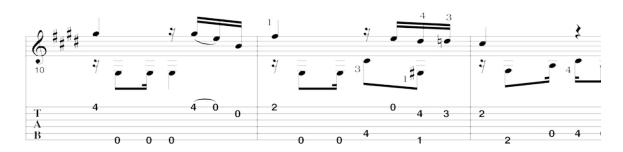


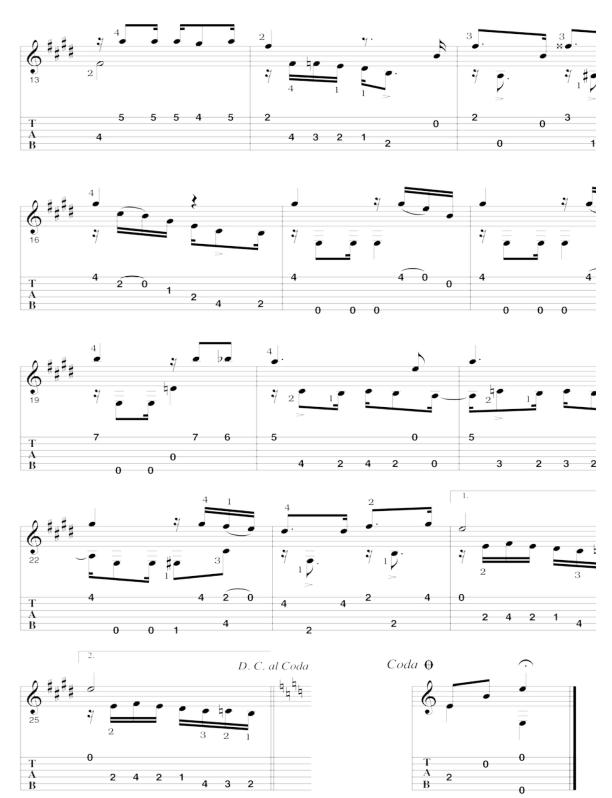
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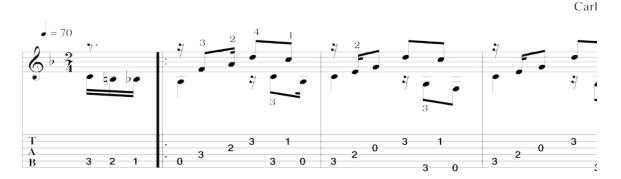


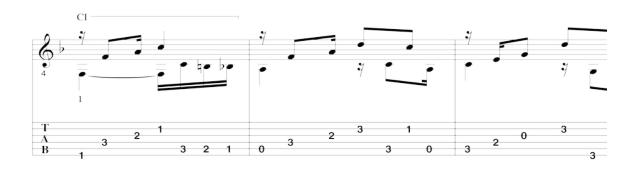


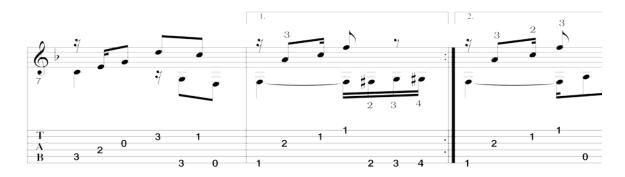


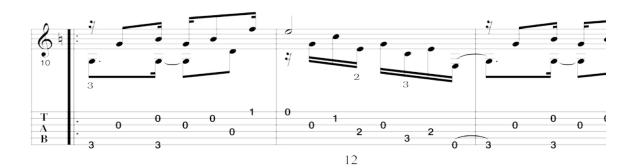


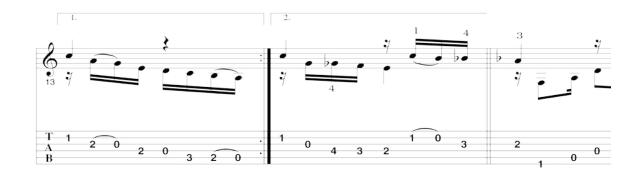
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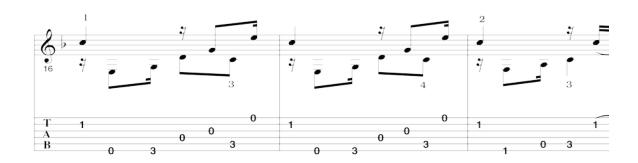


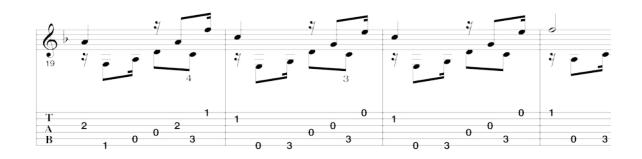


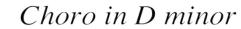




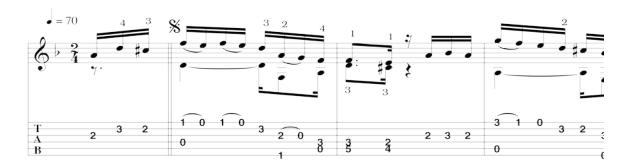


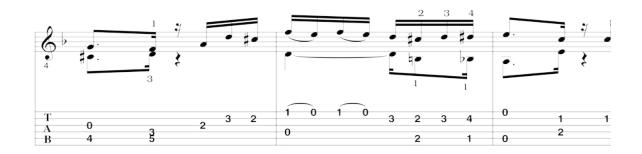


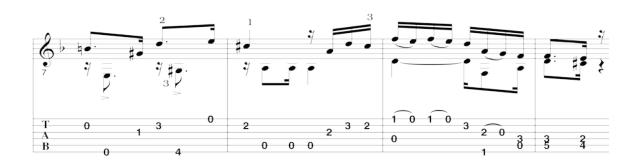


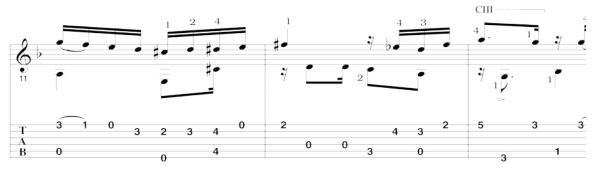


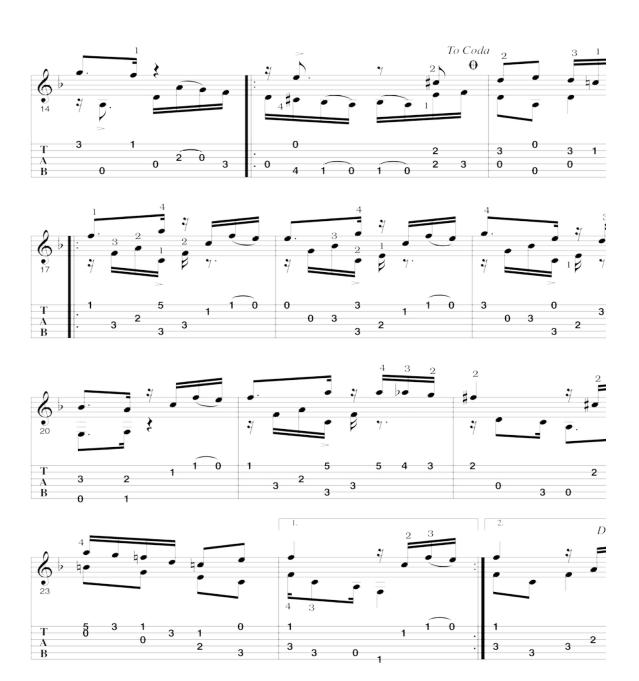


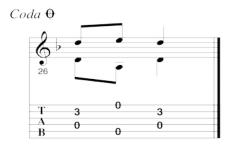






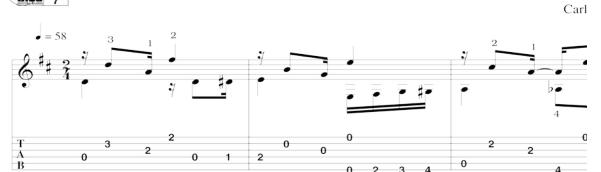


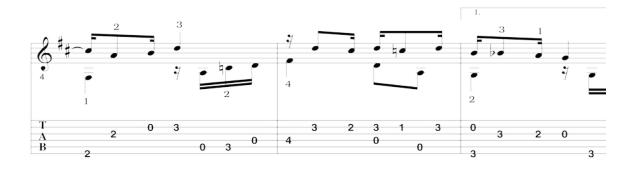


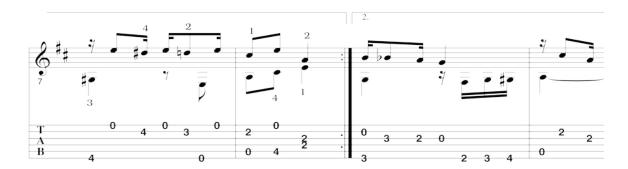


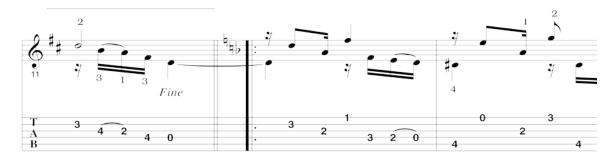


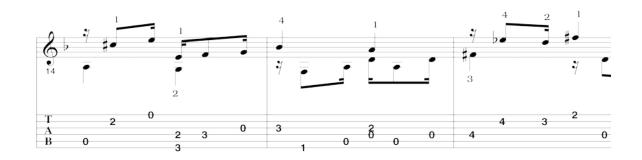
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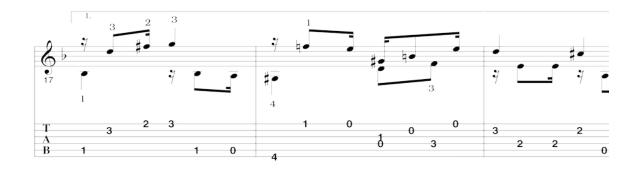


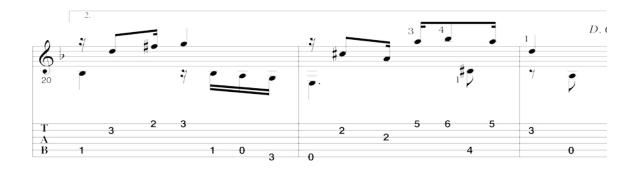






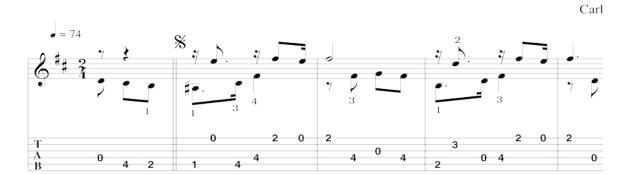


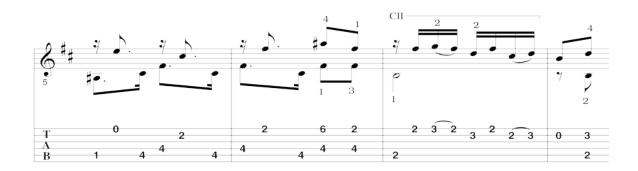


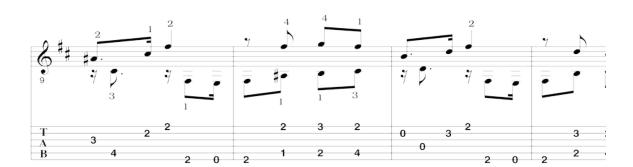


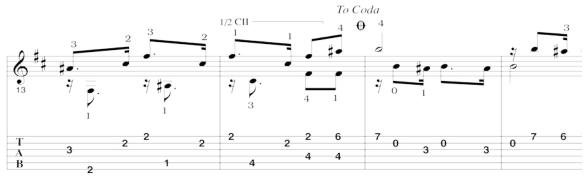


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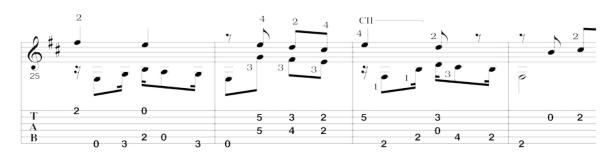


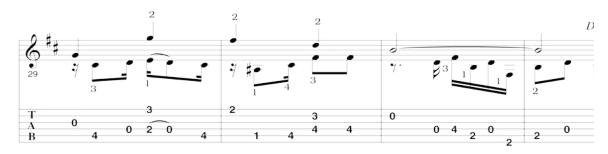


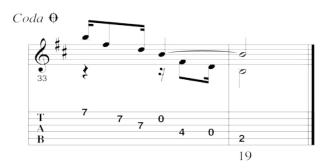








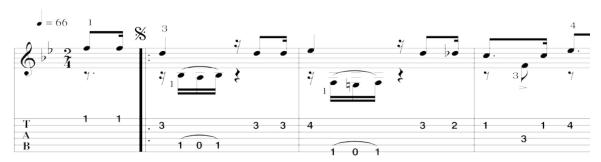


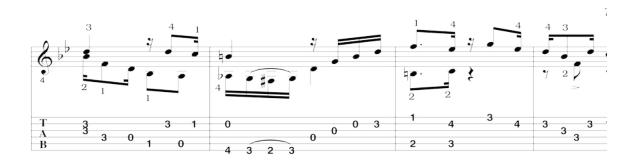


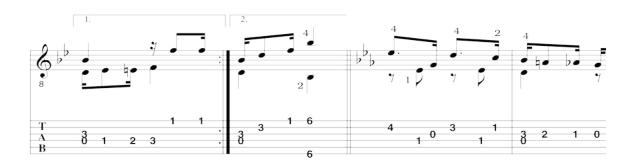


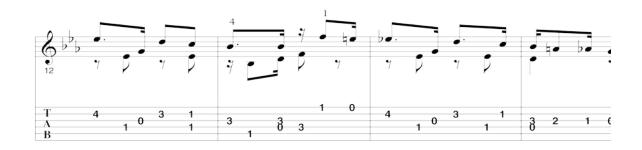
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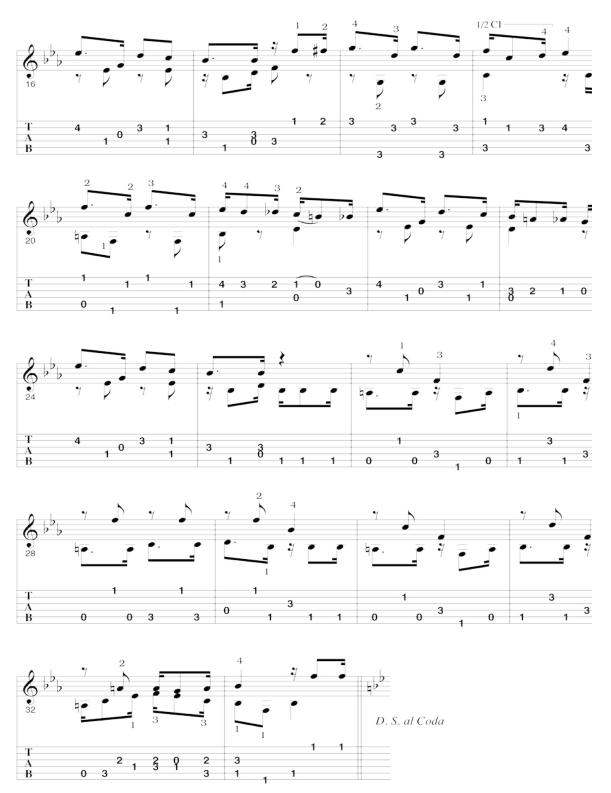


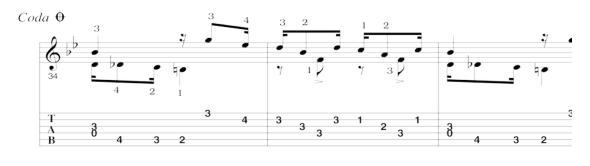


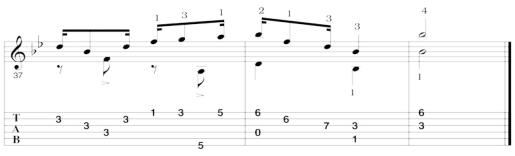










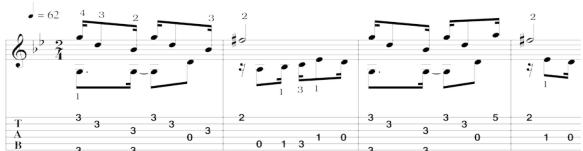


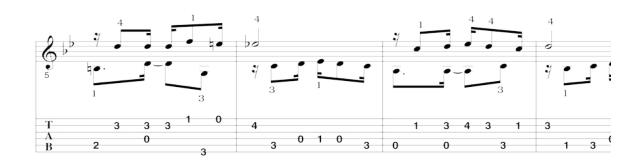
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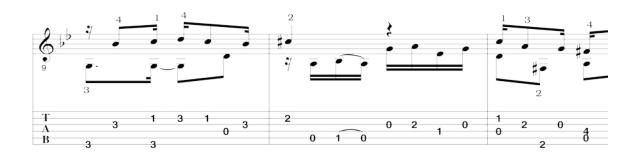


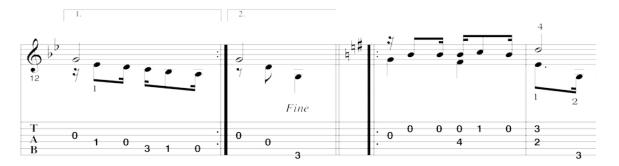
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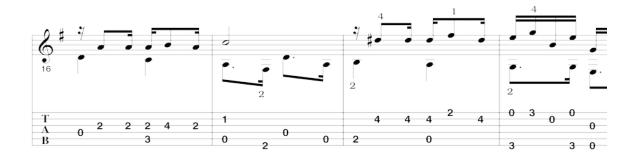


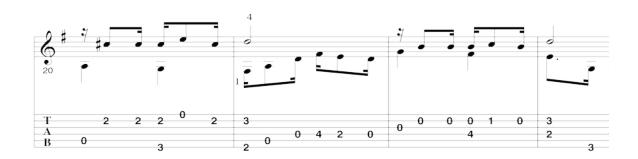


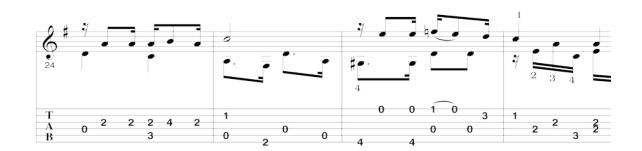


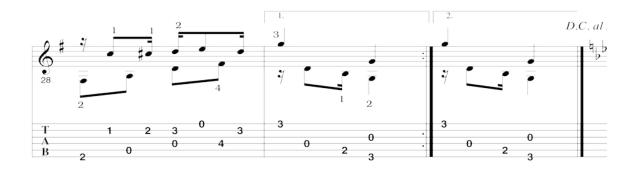






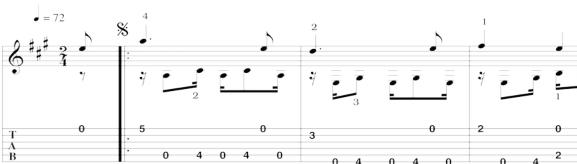


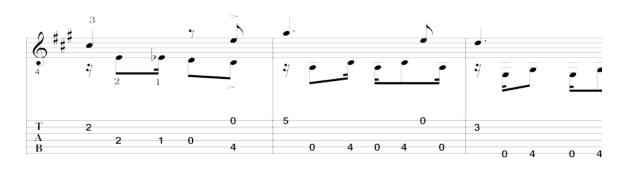


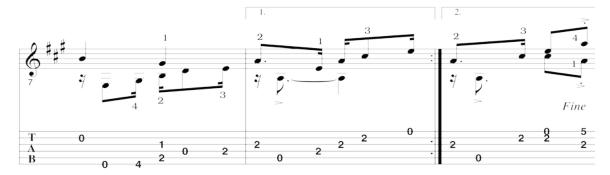


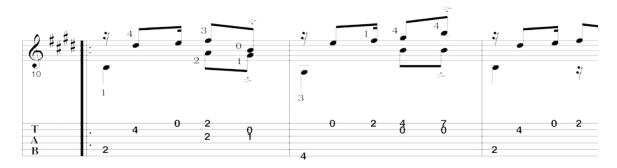


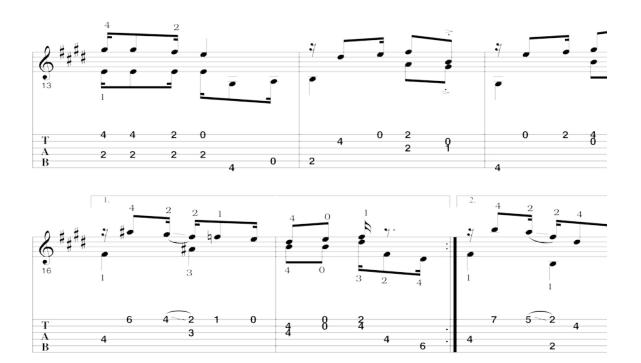
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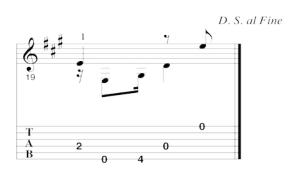








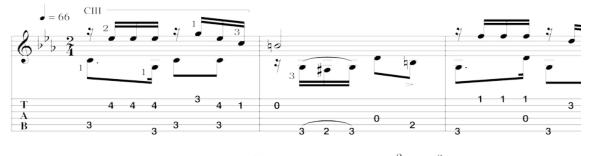




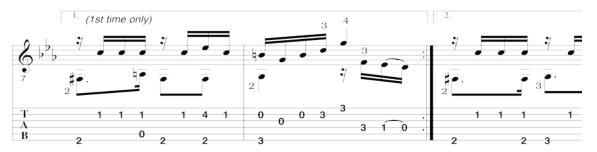


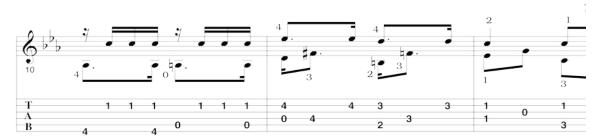
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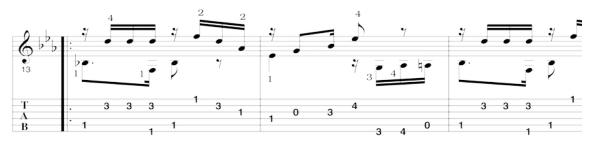


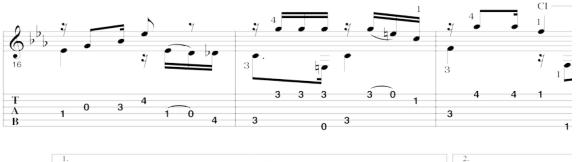


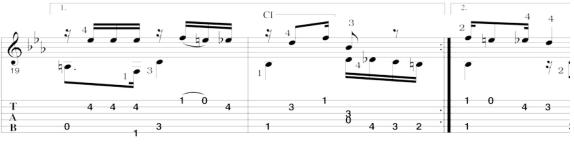


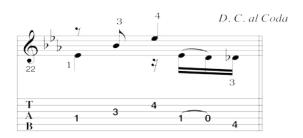


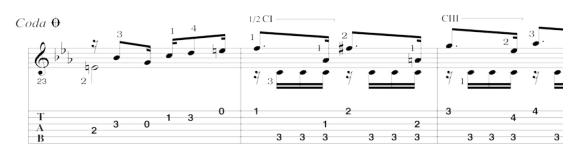


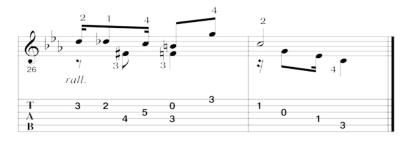














## Choro in E

